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UNRIVALLED OLD
SCOTCH WHISKY.A BLEND OF THE FINEST WHISKIES
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HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889.

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OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY

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The greatest attention has been paid to appliances

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secure which we have added a Condenser

capable of supplying us with 3,000 gallons of distilled

water a day, and are now in a position to compete

in quality with the best English Makers. Our

Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the

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For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and

placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and

the full amount allowed for Packages and Emplies

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Counterfeit Order Books supplied on applica-

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COAST PORT ORDERS

whenever practicable, are despatched by first

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Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used

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PURE FRUIT CORDIALS.

Prepared from the Juice of the finest selected

Fresh Ripe Fruit:

Raspberry Black Currant

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A table-spoonful (more or less according to

taste) added to a tumbler of plain or aerated

water forms a delicious beverage. The addition

of Wines or Spirits produce excellent and piquant

results.

Price, 75 Cents per Bottle, or \$7.50 per dozen

Case Assorted.

RASPBERRY SYRUP Price, 1/6 per

STRAWBERRY SYRUP Bottle.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR

For imparting a delicious flavour to

AERATED WATERS,

SUMMER DRINKS, &c., &c.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China for

MONTERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE

CORDIALS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, China, and Manila. 15

Specialty constructed of steel and fitted with engine and boiler power sufficient to enable her to make the voyage to Canton and back daily, the original cost of the vessel when handed over to the Company in Hongkong harbour was said to exceed \$300,000—a very heavy outlay when it is remembered that the *Honam* has never made any attempt to carry out the programme which, according to the Directors, justified her construction. As a matter of fact she lacked sufficient speed to make the double journey within reasonable hours, and what was perhaps of equal importance, her coal consumption proved far in excess of anticipations. This latter drawback has been to some extent remedied, chiefly by diminishing the furnace-power, which of course means a consequent decrease of speed, but she is still and ever will be a most voracious coal consumer.

It has been said that the *Honam* was ordered by persons who were signorant of what the Canton River traffic required, as of the actual character of the steamer they had contracted for. And we think this is very likely to be true. But whatever the steamer's defects and shortcomings, there cannot be the slightest doubt that she has been grossly mismanaged from the beginning. Having no keel, and being constructed of fine steel plates, it was the most suicidal policy to employ this vessel on the Macao route, where, night after night, she had to drag her way for two or three miles through the mud to her anchorage. The Directors were warned times out of number in these columns that the steamer was being ruined, and they could easily have obtained the opinions of experts in confirmation of our assertions; but they preferred to do nothing, and after paying in six years for "extraordinary" repairs the immense sum of about \$70,000, they are now face to face with a probable expenditure even in excess of that amount. We do not say that the whole of the damage to the *Honam's* bottom was occasioned by her ill-judged employment on the Macao route, as we are perfectly well aware that at one time she was most recklessly handled in her daily negotiations with the well known Salt Flats near Canton, but it is undoubted that Macao harbour was the main cause of the serious trouble that is now coming to light.

When the *Honam* was in dock a few weeks since, her temporary repairs cost, as stated above, \$22,432.41. An opportunity was then afforded of carefully inspecting the vessel's bottom, when the rough usage she had undergone was plainly apparent. It has been estimated, when this "pride of the Pearl River" is next laid up, that from thirty to thirty-five of her plates will require to be taken out and renewed. The outlay for such an extensive work, added to the loss of revenue caused by detention, will considerably reduce the balance at credit of Depreciation Fund and curtail the available dividends for years to come.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the *Comercio*.)
THE VISAYAS CABLE.
M. DRID, August 19th.
September next has been fixed for the letting of the contract for the Visayas submarine cable.

THE "PERAL."

The submarine boat *Peral* has been submerged in a dock for three hours, with completely satisfactory results.

ANOTHER TYPHOON.

A telegram has been received announcing another typhoon in the Pacific, to the E.N.E. of Luzon.

An express was issued this afternoon, stating that the typhoon was moving westward, and had approached the southern part of the Formosa Channel.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Merlin* was to leave Hankow on the 13th instant on her way back to Shanghai.

LATE advices from Sooloo, where a numerous faction among the natives have long been in rebellion against the Spaniards, bear a peaceful aspect. The heir to the throne and his mother, who had hitherto stood at the head of the disaffected, are reported to have unconditionally submitted to the Spanish Government.

ON 10th August Imperial Edicts appeared appointing Sung Ch'ün, ex-Treasurer of Chihli, to the post of Director General of Grain Transport, vice Han-chang, who goes to Canton as Viceroy of the Two Kuangs Provinces. The Taotai Si Wen-tai acts as Director General of Grain Transport until Ch'ün arrives.

THE *Reuter's* telegram published in the *N. C. Daily News* regarding the Maybrick poisoning case, reads as follows:—"An agitation is spreading to get the sentence on Mrs. Maybrick commuted on the ground of the conflict in the medical evidence. This is quite different to the telegram published here. Which is right?"

A NUMBER of opium-divan keepers and lovers of that delusive drug were fined in amounts ranging from \$100, this morning. One offender, dealt with yesterday, illustrated the argument of the Hon. P. Ryrie and his partisans perfectly. He was a rich old mandarin, but when he landed from the Canton boat he had four mice of the stuff in his stocking leg, just like any coolie. He was fined \$5.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play at the Officers' Mess, Murray Barracks, this evening, commencing at 8.30 o'clock. The following will be the programme:—

Overture "The Yeomen of the Guard"..... Sullivan.
Valse "Ever and ever mine"..... Cook.
Selection "The Rose of Castile"..... Balfe.
Cortet Solo "Return and stay"..... Allen.
Selection "Gipsy life"..... Le Thiers.

THE Militia party, according to *Family Fair*, are very active just now in Portugal. The wretched state of the national finances, resulting in such unpopular schemes as the attempt to interfere with the Oporto wine trade, has played into their hands; and, observes our contemporary, the Lisbon Government are not unlikely to have, before the year is out, little leisure for carrying out their ambitious plans in Africa.

THE Government of the Philippines has published returns showing the mortality from cholera at different places in the islands during the recent outbreak. The figures in several instances evidence an unusually high death rate. At Tayabas, for example, out of 127 persons attacked, 120 died, and at Nueva Ecija, 120 died out of 140. The malignant nature of the disease is significantly indicated by these figures.

A CURIOUS proof of the profundity of legal knowledge, which our C. M. G. Magistrate is endowed with, was displayed this morning. When giving judgment on the club robbery case Mr. Wodehouse concluded by saying, "It is also a suspicious feature in the case that a barrister should be employed to prove the facts!" In other words, Mr. Wodehouse, we suppose, disapproved of barristers being engaged to prosecute, so long as he himself was on the bench to perform such legal functions.

THE troupe of Spanish *Estudiantina*, composed of handsome young Spaniards whose exquisite singing and dancing have gained them such popularity that they have played to crowded houses in Manila for a whole year, has left for Saigon. We hope they won't come here. They are artists, and we don't feel any enmity to them, so we beg to inform them what we have no workhouse here, and they will need one the worst way if they try to live on public support in Hongkong. Now if a ballet were roaming around—

MR. POLLOCK did a good deal of re-hearing this morning. In addition to the prosecution instituted by Mr. Cooper, S.S. to the S.B., A.A.S.G. I. of B. & C., &c., the owner of the *Man Yuen* ship, Queen's Road East, who was recently fined \$50 for selling whisky to policemen dressed as soldiers, had his case reviewed. Mr. Wilkinson defended. The evidence, as before shewed that the constables were supplied in the street, and, as the advocate pointed out, several firms in Queen's Road did the very same thing every day, sending spirits out. So the decision was "busted."

THUS the *Shipping World*—The new unsinking ship, the inventor and patentee of which is Mr. Edwin Rollison, of Coventry, is a novel and marvellous invention, and in speed, stability, and strength will compare favorably with most ships afloat. Four screw propellers are placed in line along the centre keel, and these are so arranged as to give the ship double speed and propulsion. Passages are provided under her bottom, from bow to stern, to carry off the swell of the waves, and thus increase her speed as well as stop the usual rolling and tossing. The ship has been so constructed as to be able to resist collision without danger of sinking; and in case of fire, any part can be isolated and flooded without fear. Her working machinery—engines, shafts, screw propellers and rudders—being fixed in duplicate, and triplicate, while increasing her speed, will greatly reduce the consumption of coal.

THE *Transigent* publishes the report sent by M. Richard, when Governor-General of Indo-China, in which the accusations against M. Constans, the predecessor of M. Richard at Hanoi, are clearly defined. M. Richard stated that M. Constans accepted presents, from the King of Cambodia, could not be regarded as anything but bribery. For example, after M. Constans had authorised the re-establishment in Cambodia of the gambling known as the *jeu trente-six betes*, King Norodom presented to M. Constans his gold belt studded with precious stones, estimated to be worth a million francs. M. Richard declares that he cannot become the accomplice of such acts. In consequence of the publication of this report the Union des Droites held a meeting at which the following motion was moved:—"The Chamber invites the Government to prosecute M. Constans, formerly Governor-General of Indo-China, for the acts of corruption laid to the charge of that functionary in the telegram of May 23, 1888, and in the report of June 10, 1888, addressed to the Governor-General Richard." It was rejected.

THE monopoly of the Canton River passenger traffic by the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company and the China Navigation Co. has not yet become an *unfait accompli*, in fact it looks farther off than ever. The *Pasig* continues running as an opposition night boat with marked success, obtaining more than its fair share both of passengers and paying cargo, such as opium. We hear that last month the *Pasig's* net profit amounted to over \$3,000, which is a very handsome return for a vessel of her class. The mean attempt of the Directors of the amalgamated Companies to prevent the Chinese-owned craft from running on the Canton River not only signally failed, but has obtained for the *Pasig* a considerable amount of substantial support which otherwise would probably never have been forthcoming. The feeble effort to crush *Tok Kee's* steamer by "shadowing" her with the *Kungsheng* almost ignominiously, as might have been expected, even Mr. Bellillo's grand idea of adding two Chinese Directors to the Board of the Steamboat Co. has not snuffed out the irritating opposition. The shareholders may not be aware of it, but it is nevertheless a fact that this enterprising Company is badly in want of a new fleet.

THE French Consul at Manila writes, in a letter published in the *French Journal Officiel*:—"Cotton manufactures continue to occupy the first place among articles imported into the Philippine Islands. English cottons are those which sell best in the colony; by their low price they have turned the local products of the group out of the market, although the latter are often superior in quality. I have forwarded a collection of specimens of the principal foreign cotton goods for which there is a demand in the Philippines—this collection is now on exhibition at the French Ministry of Commerce, 30, Rue de Varenne, Paris—it being important that our cotton manufacturers should observe that the English weaver does not merely put the machinery which he uses to the last degree of perfection, but that he takes care to use the smallest amount of material possible. Among these textures there are some which are so flimsy that it is difficult to understand how it is that they do not tear the very first day that they are used. Such goods must, of course, be frequently renewed, and their cheapness appears to be only a bait; but they are less fatiguing to wear than French goods, and this is no slight matter in a tropical country where the lightest garments are always in requisition."

THE sale of the China Merchants' S.N. Co.'s steamer *Kiang-piao* at Shanghai has been postponed till Friday, the 23rd instant.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Pekin* ran ashore off the Garden Spit in going up the Shanghai river on the 19th inst., but got off without sustaining any damage.

THE *N. C. Daily News* hears from the North that a skilled Belgian engineer is now prospecting in parts of Shantung for minerals who is a man of considerable reputation in that line.

AN American inventor has just patented an artificial lung, capable of restoring life in persons apparently drowned. As yet no experiments have been made upon human subjects, but the professor has drowned a favourite pet rabbit 11 times, and suffocated it with the fumes of burning charcoal, yet the animal is well and happy.

AT the Police Court this morning, before Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, the Guttsell Street club robbery case was again up for hearing. Mr. Robinson appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Webber defended. Mr. Webber succeeded in proving an *alibi* on behalf of his client, who was therefore discharged with a caution. Of the other three, two were bound over to keep the peace, and the third, who had a revolver when arrested, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

WE read in a home paper that Sir J. Pope Hennessy, by the way, has been instructed by Lord Knutsford to remain in Mauritius for the present (he was to have returned in June), has just raised another stormy question in the island, although, as he now has a Council which is unanimously of his way of thinking, it may not cause much public excitement. It seems that about 1830, when the island had been twenty years in British hands, English was made the language of all proceedings in the superior courts of law, and it has remained so ever since. This state of things the Governor proposes to alter by decreeing the use of French concurrently with English, and has appointed a committee to consider and report upon the subject. There appears to be a good deal of opposition on the part of a section of the population to this alteration in a state of things which has lasted for about sixty years, but naturally the proposition is meeting with the support of the French creoles, who have been Governor Hennessy's supporters all along.

LI HAN-CHANG, elder brother of the Viceroy of Chihli, who has been appointed Viceroy of the Two Kuangs, vice Chang Chih-tung, is an Anhui man and a Lieutenant. He was Taotai in Kiangsi in 1862, Grain Commissioner in Kuangtung in February, 1863, and Judicial Commissioner there, and subsequently Financial Commissioner in the same year. In March, 1865, he was appointed Governor of Hunan, and removed to the same post in Kiangsi in 1867 and in Chihli in 1868. In September, 1870, he was appointed Viceroy of Hukuang, was removed to Soochun in January, and replaced in Hukuang in October, 1876. He went into mourning in 1881, and was appointed Director-General of Grain Transport in October last. Chang Chih-tung, who is appointed Viceroy of Hukuang, is a Chihli man and was third in the late metropolitan examination in 1865. He was appointed Judicial Commissioner, Kuangtung, in March, 1865, and Financial Commissioner in Kiangsu province in May, 1868. He was Governor of Shansi in January, 1884, and was made first Imperial Commissioner and afterwards Viceroy of the Two Kuangs in August, 1884.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Acting Chief Justice.)

The sessions continued to-day. The Jurors were Messrs. A. F. Ribeiro, W. Matheson, F. Skott, O. Baptista, L. Baptista, F. do Rozario, and C. Jesus.

THE TRIAD SOCIETY CASE.

A coolie from Singapore was charged with belonging to the Triad Society. He had been found on board the *Benarig* by Sergeant Harkin, with a Triad Society ticket in his possession.

The Acting Attorney-General, Mr. A. J. Leach, prosecuted, and stated that the Ordinance laid down that any person found with any insignia of the Society in his possession was to be deemed to belong to the Society. The Interpreter from the Magistracy identified the ticket as being issued by the Society, but, in answer to his Lordship, said that he knew nothing of the Society except from hearsay. His Lordship refused to accept such evidence, but expressed his willingness to postpone the case till further evidence could be obtained.

The Attorney-General replied that it would be unlikely that he would be able to do so. His Lordship thereupon directed the jury to acquit the prisoner.

THE CLUB ROBBERY CASE.

Four men were indicted with being armed and robbing some gamblers in a "club" in Stanley Street on the night of the 5th inst. The prisoners pleaded not guilty. As nothing proving participation in the robbery was found on their persons when arrested, the jury found the prisoners not guilty, and they were accordingly discharged.

SENTENCE.

Chan Kut, found guilty yesterday of robbing a school-boy on Kennedy Road, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, and at the end of the first six months of his incarceration to have twenty-five strokes of a rattan.

The sessions were then adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held this afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following resolution:—
1.—That the Company may from time to time reduce its Capital.
2.—That the words "four thousand shares" be eliminated from Article No. 20 of the present Articles of Association, and that, in lieu thereof, there be inserted the words "eight thousand shares."
The Hon. P. Ryrie presided, and there were present:—Messrs. E. R. Bellillo, F. A. Gomes, L. Poesneker, Poon Pong, Lee Sing (Directors), F. Dowell, C. A. O'Connell, Elias, &c., and T. Arnold, secretary.
The Chairman said, with respect to the resolution which they had met to confirm—"Some people have an idea that it is the intention of the Company to immediately reduce its capital, but I can inform you that that is not our directors' intention. It is a mistaken idea. At this request—
Mr. Cohen then moved, and Mr. Sin Aso seconded, the confirmation of the first resolution. Mr. Dowell, on being asked, moved the adoption of the second resolution, and Mr. Sin Aso seconded it. Both were confirmed, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE "POOH-BAH" FARCE.

A decision was given—or rather confirmed—by Mr. Pollock this morning which must surely make the Government do something. From the details given below it will be seen that either Mr. Pollock's interpretation of the law is bad, or that the Public Health Ordinance is only half-drafted, or, which is most likely, that the superlatively idiotic system of making every official here an "acting" something else must be swept away. On the 27th ult. one of the principal building contractors in the colony, Tsang Sam, was summoned by the Public Works' Department for cutting the road to the Peak without having the necessary permit from the Surveyor-General. The alleged offence was committed by the defendant in connecting a private drain with the public sewer. The plan had been approved by the Sanitary Board, and the Sanitary Surveyor to the Sanitary Board, and the prosecution was instituted by the same bland official as Acting Assistant Surveyor-General! Mr. Pollock, very sensibly, dismissed the case. To-day, pursuant to an application by Mr. Stokes, Crown Solicitor, he re-heard the case.

Mr. Cooper's evidence, given in a very negligent, indifferent, "I recognise no superior" sort of way, was short, but very interesting. He began by reciting his titles. He said:—"I am Sanitary Surveyor to the Sanitary Board, Acting Assistant Surveyor-General, and Inspector of Sewers. In the course of my duties as A. A. S. G. I became aware that the Peak Road had been broken up, a trench dug across, and the sewer broken into. I saw this, myself. As A. A. S. G. I had not in any way authorised the opening of the road. I produce plans of the place. I passed these plans—but only as Sanitary Surveyor, in accordance with the Public Health Ordinance.

Mr. Pollock repeated the question as to how he passed them, several times, and in the end exclaimed:—"I must really ask you to answer me directly. When you passed these plans, shewing a ditch 30 feet long, you must have known that they intended that the drain was going to the Peak sewer."

Witness:—"I understood that was intended. Then why did you pass them?"

People can give the Sanitary Board anything they like, so long as there is nothing contrary to the Ordinance. I have to pass them.

But you are not obliged to pass what you have no jurisdiction over—that is, assuming you have no jurisdiction as Sanitary Surveyor?

The Sanitary Board have passed a resolution directing me that as long as there is no sanitary objection I have to pass all plans.

First you say that as surveyor to the Board you understood the plan you approved to shew a junction with the main sewer, and then you say you did not authorise it.

Mr. Stokes pointed out that he approved of a plan as Sanitary Surveyor which he could not accept as A. A. S. G.

Mr. Pollock:—"Do you mean that if the plan had been large enough to shew the connection of the drain right down to the connection with the public sewer you would have approved it?"

Witness:—"Yes, as Sanitary Surveyor."

That is so, then?

Yes, as Sanitary Surveyor.

And you do not say that anything was done that was not necessary to connect the private sewer and the drain?

No.

Then as A. A. S. G. you withdrew the approval you had given as Sanitary Surveyor?

Mr. Stokes:—"No."

Mr. Pollock:—"Yes, that is so. He approved it as Sanitary Surveyor, and withdrew the approval as A. A. S. G."

Witness:—"No, I did not; as A. A. S. G. I required further conditions to be complied with."

And supposing these plans had been approved by you as Sanitary Surveyor had you any right, as A. A. S. G., to insist on anything more?

Mr. Stokes thought that was a question for argument.

Mr. Pollock thought not—Mr. Cooper had started that line of argument.

Mr. Stokes replied that the Government really wished to have that case re-heard in order to determine whether the passing of plans by the Sanitary Board's Surveyor was to take away the right vested in the Surveyor-General, on behalf of the public, to have notice of any interference with the public roads.

Mr. Pollock:—"But Mr. Cooper is going on in another way. You are only confusing the question; I am perfectly ready to hear you by-and-by. (To Mr. Cooper) So the only objection you had to what had been done by the defendant was that the drains were not to your liking as A. A. S. G.?"

Witness:—"As no notice had been given to me in my capacity as A. A. S. G. I had no opportunity of looking after the public safety."

Then you objected because your Department had given a permit to the defendant, and you summoned him? That was the reason, wasn't it?

Yes, because I had no opportunity of seeing that the work was being properly carried out.

That ended the evidence.

Mr. Pollock:—"The only point you raise, Mr. Stokes, is whether the Sanitary Board has power to authorise this work without 'permission from the Surveyor-General'?"

Mr. Stokes replied that that was not his point at all. Public safety required that before a road could be opened to a French agent, the Surveyor-General should have notice, so that he could see that the work was properly carried out. Otherwise it would be impossible for him to be responsible for the state of the roads.

The witness was then recalled, and in answer to further questions stated that he approved the plans a considerable time ago, and was going on to say that it was not an uncommon thing for plans not to be executed until some time after they had been approved, when

Mr. Pollock interrupted him to review the question according to its legal bearings, and without regard to the expediency of the general procedure.

This completed the case for the prosecution. Defendant's only statement was that the party who drew the plans and got them approved ought to have told him what to do.

Mr. Stokes then addressed the Court at some length. He said that his instructions were to ask his Worship, if he reversed his decision and found against the defendant, to inflict only a nominal penalty. The object of the re-hearing was to have his decision as to whether the Surveyor-General's department was right in asking that they should have control of the roads, which should not be broken open without their permission. He relied on Ordinance 12 of 1856, section 6, sub-section 2, in support of his case. It fell naturally into the Surveyor-General's province to have charge of the maintenance of the roads, and he (Mr. Stokes) looked to his Worship to give effect to it. It is permission to be given, and it is not a duty to be done. As up to 1.40 I asked the Court to entirely dismiss from his mind the fact that Mr. Cooper happened to be Sanitary Surveyor whilst filling the position of A. A. S. G. It had no bearing on the matter. The question was simply whether in the intention of Ordinance 23 of 1887 could be found any words which took that control out of the Surveyor-General's hands. He submitted that there were none. A lengthy legal argument followed, at the conclusion of which

Mr. Pollock delivered judgment. He thought it was quite clear, from the express words of Ordinance 23 of 1887, that the Sanitary Board had full power to authorise any private person to connect with the public sewer

by means of a proper drain. The section had down that the work was to be done to the satisfaction of the Board, and although it was not necessary for him (Mr. Pollock) to express an opinion on that point he thought it probable that the work would have to be carried out by the Board's officials or by persons appointed by the Board. However, it was only necessary for him to decide whether or not the defendant in that case was bound to obtain a permit from the Surveyor-General to open up the road. He held that under the provisions of section 52 no such permit was necessary at all. He therefore discharged the defendant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

made me what I am. I have committed no piracy—on the contrary I have kept my people tranquil, and defended them against the Chinese. To-day my king is no longer a king, and I come to submit. The Resident-General complimented him on his courage and recommended the acceptance of the submission. The 200 followers, who were nearly all armed with repeating rifles, together with lances, daggers, &c., have been escorted to another part of the country. Another chief, Tien Duc, is shortly expected to accept the inevitable, and submit. The column which compelled Tich to do so has been disbanded, and the leaders are to be decorated. Poor Tich!

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The new Governor of Kiangsu, Kang, left Peking on 12th August for his post; the late Acting Governor, Hwang, is expected shortly at Shanghai.

The wife of Ch'eng Fou, late Director of the Yellow River, was so affected by his disgrace and banishment in consequence of the breach at Ch'eng Chow, that she contracted an illness, of which she died on 1st August.

The wretched state of the roads from Peking to Tientsin makes the Peking correspondent of the *Kwang-pao* long for the completion of the Tientsin-Tungchow Railway. The complaint concludes with the statement that owing to the execrable condition of the roads, news is delayed three or four days.

At one o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th inst. several persons arrived at a respectable inn near Knocked at the door of a house situated in one of the most crowded streets in Canton. Upon the doors being opened the men made a rush inside, and having bound all the inmates made away with money and jewels amounting to a considerable sum.

Yü Ch'ang is appointed Treasurer of Chihli. The death of Kung-t'ang, ex-Military Governor of Heh-lung Kiang, on his way to take up the post of T'ai-ling-kün at Hangchow, much affected the Emperor, and his son, who was second class assistant Secretary in the Board of Punishments at Peking, has received a promotion in recognition of his late father's merits.

Kung-t'ang, Military Governor of Heh-lung Kiang, was lately appointed to hold the important post of T'ai-ling-kün at Hangchow, but on leaving Peking he was attacked by sun-stroke, or heat apoplexy. His state excited such apprehension that his boat was on the way back towards Peking in tow of a steam-launch, when on the night of 7th August he died. As Governor of Urumtsi and Heh-lung Kiang he had gained a high reputation and is much regretted.

Canton is not behind Hongkong in "Club" robberies. Two *fan-tan* boats anchored in "Kok-fou," or Flower-boat anchorage, were robbed of some \$500 by a gang of robbers during the progress of the game on the nights of the 13th and 14th inst. In one case a gambler had just taken out \$500 in notes, and before he had fairly realised the situation, was minus that amount, together with a number of other sufferers. In the second case the robbers carried away an employee of the *fan-tan* bank as a hostage, to provide against pursuit. The man was released as soon as the band entered the city. No arrests have been made.

The spectacle of *Lin-chi* or "slicing" process, a punishment meted out to patricians, matricides, and murderers of husbands, will soon be "performed," so says the *Kwang-pao*, on the person of a woman in Canton who, being dissatisfied with her husband, conspired with a lover to "make away" with the troublesome spouse. It appears that, instigated by the woman's mother, the lover, who was a procurer for the husband, and the aid of a kinsman, inveigled him into a boat one night and towing the victim across the river towards Honan, shoved him overboard into the river. The following day the woman, with her paramour and his accomplice, tried to pass through Hongkong by the steamer *Fatshan*, when they were arrested by Yamen runners, acting on the information of a little boy who had helped the assassins to row the boat on the night of the murder. The woman will suffer *Lin-chi*, her paramour the punishment of decapitation (decapitation), and the accomplice, his kinsman, will be banished; at least that is the law of the case, but possibly the magistrate may treat the matter more seriously and condemn the kinsman to strangulation—an option granted magistrates in cases like this where two or more persons are concerned in a capital offence.

After the abortive rising at Chang-hwa, Formosa, the Kagee magistrate captured one after the other two leaders of the rebels, named Wang Hwan and Li Pung. Li Pung was considered by the Governor Liu Ming-chuan an especially dangerous man, and he therefore wrote to the Tamsui magistrate to off with his head as soon as his confession was made. A friend of ours in Formosa has sent us this confession in full, and it follows here, as it will be interesting to many of our readers:—I am forty-seven years old, a native of Peichang in the Chang-hwa district, the second of three brothers. My parents and wife are dead. My two sons till the ground for a living. Wang Hwan, otherwise called Wang K'ing-chang, is a relation of mine, my younger sister having married his son. The attack on Chang-hwa last October was organised by Hui Lung and Shi Kiu-tuan, and the latter forced me to join them by forbidding the country people to supply them with food or fuel until I joined the rebels. We endeavoured to carry Chang-hwa by assault nine days in succession. The first day I saw Shi Kiu-tuan 5,000 rebels cut off General Chu from his force. He received a gun-shot wound from a spot where 200 of these lay in ambush. I held a steel sword in my hand and looked on. About 100 men remained with General Chu, but 50 of these were soon killed by the rebels. About 100 supported him, wounded as he was, to the Ma-tau Temple, up to which the rebels pursued him and decapitated him. They carried off his head, but what they did with it I know not. He and his men had kept them at bay while retreating for 25 li before his death. I fled away the General's horse, but Shên Ts'ing-ying claimed it for his brother on the ground that his brother Shên Kaog had fired and hit the General. I held on to the horse, and by the advice of the Licentiate Wang, I afterwards killed it to conceal evidence against me.

FOOCHOW.

17th August, 1889.
The tea box makers are feeling very much the small business doing in their line is at a low ebb. A number of them have been unable to get work at all this season. In looking at the amount of business done up to date, this statement must be true, and we presume the business of making, rattaning, etc., must also show a rather big decrease.

A considerable quantity of rice has frequently been sent up country lately, consequently the price here is still high. On account of the late troubles, many large fields have been left unattended by the owners, so that the usual supply of their own growing is very short. We believe, the troops, which number over 3,000 men, who are still up in the country, will greatly assist in devouring the small supply the people have for themselves.

It is reported that over 10,000 are extorted from the rich people for procession purposes every year, and as this sum is shared by the various dealers in materials that are generally used for the ceremonials, business has, since the Viceroy put a stop to them, been very dull. Those who suffer most are said to be the torch light, drums, and other bearers, who are rough, vagabonds and incendiaries. Undoubtedly they will this year fall back with more energy on their legitimate professions.

Though our *Chaozees* are, we doubt not, well acquainted with the losses that teams have suffered this season, we fear with the laughing faces and dandy appearance of the brokers, who do not care for, as they do not share, the losses—that the exact situation of the poor owners of teams will never be known. In some sales we have been informed the losses have reached as much as 70 per cent. An old man whose team cost over 150 taels, and was sold for 15 taels, fell insensible when the news reached him. The only hope they have now is that, later on, the market may improve owing to a very short crop this season; if the contrary proves the case, the teams will at the end of the season be as badly off as those suffering from the breach of the Yellow River! Over a dozen teams have enquired at our office if the *Cleopatra* had arrived in London, which makes us believe that they are in hopes of a good sale for their cargo.—*Echo*.

AOREA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Chemulpo, August 1st, 1889.
The British, French, and American Representatives arrived here on the 27th ult. It is understood that they will convene a meeting of the Municipal Council, and endeavour, for the third time, to arrive at some definite arrangement respecting the laying out of the thousands of dollars of Municipal Funds which have been lying in the Bank, at the Council's disposal, since the election of councillors—unofficial—on the 5th of last December.

Pending some arrangement, we stand minus roads, lamps, drains, police, watch, &c., &c. No use too much hully! By-an-bye can make plenty!

Nothing about Judge Denny, excepting that pro-Russian individuals state, he will remain to the end of the term specified in his renewed agreement, sanctioned by the King in the month of June last year.

Even if Korea desired to buy Judge Denny off, it couldn't afford to do so at present. Korea, however, evinces no desire to bid of the Judge. Colonel Chailé Long (Bey) leaves for Europe by the *Hugo* in a day or two. He has been U.S. Consul-General here for the past two years. (At one time he served in Egypt under General Gordon.)

August 4th.
Sill they come! What comes? Debts, debts, debts! The country is fairly swamped with debts in every direction—both at home and abroad. The latest burden, as I mentioned before, is in the shape of four miners, a quartz crushing plant and a quantity of mining tools for which poor Chosen will have to stump up by hook or by crook.

It is good for Korea to have mining machinery, no doubt; for her wealth lies in her mines. She undoubtedly possesses vast mineral resources! But I question her ability to develop satisfactorily the mining industry with about 12,000 worth of machinery and four or five miners who are to draw (when it is possible) a good scraw from Germany.

In this connection I may state that as far back as 1884 the eminent firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. established a branch in this country; ran a steamer between Shanghai and Chemulpo; commenced to work some gold mines, and even went to the expense of mooring a hulk in the inner harbour at Chemulpo. This was all done without fuss or blarney of any kind. Suddenly, however, a change came. In one single day Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s agent—Mr. Brodie A. Clark, his servants, the hulk, the miners (Chinese) and mining engineer, and the steamer *Nansing* all left Korea! To this day they have not returned.

Of course this sudden exodus of the greatest mercantile firm in the world from such a bright country led to all sorts of rumours. The sum and substance of public opinion was to the effect that the 'big firm' had been humbugged by the Korean Government. I concur in this opinion, knowing well how this impotent so-called Government habitually trifles and breaks faith with almost every one. Whatever the reason, we may be sure that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. did not turn their backs on Korea without ample cause and mature consideration. They rightly plead that she was obliged to fall back on America for mining plant and engineers.

Both America and Russia appear to shepherd Korea, more or less! Korea appears to lean upon these two States! In the event of the Peninsula finding itself in a dilemma one of these fine days, it will probably realize to its cost that neither of these Powers will come to her succour. Their policy is driving Korea towards a deep morass into which she will be plunged, and struggle in vain to persuade her shepherds to allow her to extricate herself! O Korea, I was woe-begotten, but you would not hear! These are words such as many of Korea's best friends will ere long, probably, have cause to exclaim. The present, and probably future state of affairs in this country is worthy of the earnest consideration of those Powers who have bond fide and really important interests at stake in the Far East.

Ping Yang is again talked about. Let us hope it will speedily be legally open, or properly closed at no distant date. The legitimate trade in that part of Korea is nothing short of a sin and disgrace, worthy, alone, of a barbarous, corrupt and impotent administration. The Japanese, whose trade interests are undoubtedly affected by the Chinese illicit trade in Ping Yang and Whang Hai provinces, have shown great patience in this matter. But those entrusted with the charge of Japanese affairs in Korea are bound to make great efforts to foster the legitimate trade in which their people have been pioneers. It would show good sense on the part of Li Hung-chang were he to take steps which would remove at once all possible causes of friction with which this Ping Yang question is pregnant. It is within His Excellency's power to do this, and he should not hesitate an instant. It would merely be taken as a token of His Excellency's desire to cement, in every possible way, the present friendly relations existing between China and Japan.

Mr. Yi Ha Yung, who has been posing in Peking as a Korean Minister Plenipotentiary, is an impostor. He is only a Secretary of the Korean Embassy. He is recalled to his native land. At one time, about six years ago, his precocious youth was office-boy at the Canton House in Fusan! He was converted by Dr. Allen, the missionary diplomat, and was taken on the

minister's staff as interpreter, for Dr. Allen chiefly, because he knew a good deal about the mission affairs, as he often officiated as interpreter for the doctor when interviewing the King.

Just fancy! A Philadelphia paper had a paragraph lately about "A Korean Prince in Town." The Prince, upon pursuit of the pier turned out to be this arch-impostor Yi Ha Yung!

This same "Prince" got engaged in the State to a young lady who thought she was going to become co-partner in grand estates, gold mines, castles, and have the right of calling a King uncle, and a Queen aunt! Poor girl, she still believes that this puppy is a Prince of the Blood!

Doctor Allen, it is said, intended to prevent his protégée from engaging an American lady into a horrible, I may add, foolish, trap. Polygamy is lawful in Korea, and the Prince has at least a couple of wives. Miss Yankee would therefore have been No. 3! Neither Korean princes nor Korean ladies are likely to be found attached to, or inmates of, a Korean Legation.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

TIENTSIN.

August 10th, 1889.
The full force of our summer heat has been experienced this week and the nights have been oppressive.

Snipe have made an unusually early appearance on their way South. They are in excellent condition, and a welcome addition to the table. The railway proposals of Chang Chih-tung have been approved by the Throne, and the Viceroy himself has been transferred from the two Kwang to the Hu Kwang, where he will be at the southern terminus of the line of railway he has proposed.

Li Han-chang, elder brother of the Viceroy Li Hung-chang, has been appointed Governor-General of the two Kwang, the post vacated by Chang Chih-tung. Li Han-chang has been Governor-General of Sze-chuan, also of the Hu provinces. Though seventy years old he is vigorous and eager for work—a grand old man in his way. There have been great rejoicings over this mark of Imperial favour at the Chung-tung Yamen, and H.E. the Viceroy has been overwhelmed with congratulations on the good fortune of the family.

The condition of the river is much the same as it was a week ago. There is no sign of the channel in the obstructing bends and reaches deepening. Steamers still discharge into the village of Pait-tang-kao. From that point lighters continually stick until the Bund is reached. The deep draft tugs bring them to the Arsenal Reach, whence they are towed to Tientsin by launches, only the lighters of shallow draft reaching the Bund.

H. E. Kang Tang, the late Military Governor of Hei Lung Chiang, who died of dysentery at Tientsin on the 4th instant, was sixty-two years old. He was a son of the Imperial Commissioner Ki-shen (Ch'ien-shan), who, after filling the posts of Governor-General in the Provinces of Chihli, the two Kwang, and the two Shans, was met by the Abbe Hue in Tibet. H. E. Kang-t'ang, after filling various metropolitan offices, was appointed Tartar General at Hsien-an in Shensi and commanding General at Wu-lu Mu-ch'ü. In 1886 he was appointed Kiang-kün at Kirin, and entrusted with the Government of the Amur Province, thence he was shifted a few months ago to Hangchow, where he was to fill the post of Tartar-General. What on his way to his new post he fell ill and returned to his residence to the North, without bringing him to reach Peking alive. He was a well-meaning man of average ability.—*Chinese Times*.

PEKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKI G. August 9th, 1889.
Prince Chun's Arsenal and Military Academy, under the supervision of the late Superintendent, have turned out some 200 rifles, and the results, turn out, are as the Tung Wen Kuan (College) it appears that the machinery having been put together, under the direction of their Excellencies' Pau and Eng Hwang, cannot be got to work as A is linked with C, instead of with B, and B with A instead of with C, and so on. On account of this, it is said that the Hsien-an and Prince Chun, with the aid of Baron von Ketteler are arranging to have three engineers come from Germany, with, and under the direction of, Major Paul, who is now in Germany making the necessary arrangements. If Baron Ketteler succeeds in this, they may certainly be proud of their *Chang A d'Affaires* and Major Paul's will indeed be a new departure in the history of Ch'ing. No doubt, the Marquis Tseng and Dr. John Dudgeon have had a good deal to do with it, as well as Sir Robert Hart and Mr. G. Dettling.

The Emperor and Empress left this morning for the Summer Palace (Wan Shou San) and are likely to return to-morrow. His Excellency Chang Chih-tung has obtained five days' leave to recruit his health. Before this reaches you the native papers will have furnished you with the news that Li Han-chang goes to Canton as Governor-General of Liang Kwang. To this you may add that Yü Lu goes to Shing-king as Military Governor, in place of Ching Yü. Many here are very glad that Chang Chih-tung has been transferred to Hsueh-kwang; this no doubt is in consequence of his memorial for the Hankow Railway line. His reply is still wanted here, and although he is not so prompt this time, his silence is taken for consent.

Another new departure has come to light. Prince Chun is his mining engineer out prospecting for coal. The mine started by Messrs. Tong King-ying and Kinder in about 40 li from here, turned out a failure, and a coal mine, Prince about 15,000 taels. As his Arsenal requires coal (soft), he has been anxious to find some, but the engineers, so far, have not succeeded. No doubt Sir Robert Hart and Dr. Martin, through the members of the Yamen, have suggested a practical plan, and considering that Sir Robert Hart requires coal for his gas-works, it is reported that Baron von Ketteler has come forward to the rescue and proposes that Major Paul should bring out six Germans—a chief superintendent, chief engineer, two assistant engineers, and two pit foremen. Their salaries are to be \$1,500 per month. The wind engine, boilers, carts, and buckets, and pumping gear, all complete, are to cost, laid down in Tientsin 15,000 taels; transport to here 4,000 taels; dwelling-houses, machines, shop, sinking shaft 15,000 taels. The agreement is said to have been favourably received by the Prince. Kun, so we may expect that Peking will have to go to Kaiping for coal. The charge at the mine is expected to be 1.50 per ton. The Western Hill (Tzu Lan) coals are declared to be superior to Cardiff coals by Professor C. Bellequin of the Peking College. This looks as if the Marquis Tseng, now he has been made Director-General, means to distinguish himself, and that College members are to distinguish themselves, and not to be sleeping as they have been till now. Six mining students are to be attached to the mine; no doubt these will be members of Mr. C. Bellequin's class.

August 10th.
Li Hung-chang has sent for Li Tsao-tai, who is negotiating with the Mongolian Department of the Peking-Kiautschou telegraph line, and it is

said that he is aided by the Russian Minister. This line is to cost 15,000 taels. The necessary material is to be provided by one of the leading firms in Shanghai. It is also stated that Taotai Li is attending to the Formosa Concession to be granted by Governor Liu Ming-chuan.

Affairs in Port Arthur, managed by the French Syndicate, do not seem to progress very satisfactorily. An official from that place, named Sun, is here, and I hear he is wanting to discuss matters with Monsieur Lemaire, the French Minister. It appears to me as if it is going to turn out like the famous Copper Syndicate.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is the most valuable remedy for Consumption, Scrophula, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs, and Bronchitis that has ever been produced. It is very palatable; it is very fattening and strengthening. It will ease at once the most violent cough and will give both comfort and strength to the sufferer. It possesses the combined virtues of these popular remedies in their fullest form. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship
"NINGPO."
Captain F. Schulz, will be despatched for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 22nd August, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1889. [1042]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.
THE Company's Steamship
"ZAFIRO."
Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
KUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1889. [1040]

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
THE Spanish Steamer
"DON JUAN."
Captain Marquez, will be despatched for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANZAO & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1889. [1044]

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR LONDON.
THE Company's Steamship
"OANFA."
W. S. Thomson, Commander, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 5 P.M.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1889. [1045]

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
THE Company's Steamship
"NINGCHOW."
W. Durbin, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 24th inst.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1889. [1045]

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR BANGKOK (DIRECT).
THE Company's Steamship
"DEVAWONGSE."
Captain P. H. Loff, will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at DAVLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1889. [1041]

FOR SALE.
A PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA, complete.
Apply to
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1889. [1043]

WANTED.
FOR THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, A CAPABLE SHORT HAND REPORTER, who is a smart, penman and reliable proof-reader.
Apply, with full particulars, to
THE EDITOR,
The Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1889.

FOR SALE.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £5,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,500,000.
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Shanghai, 19th July, 1889. [1018]

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Shanghai, 19th July, 1889. [1018]

Intimations.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 52 OF 1889.

Plaintiffs—YU HOK LIN otherwise known as YU SHIM and YUNG SHANG HIM.
Defendant—YU SUI WAN.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Foreign Attachment, against all the Property movable and immovable of the above named Defendant within the Colony of Hongkong, has been issued in this Suit, pursuant to the Provisions of Section LXXXII. of "The Hongkong Code of Civil Procedure." Dated this 17th day of August, 1889.
SHARP, JOHNSON, & STOKES,
Plaintiffs' Solicitors,
Supreme Court House,
Hongkong.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
SPOON COMPETITION—500 YARDS.
TEN SHOTS.
WILL take place next SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 4.30 O'CLOCK P.M. Cartridges will be allowed one Shot extra.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1889. [103]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Ordinary Half Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, No. 11, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 26th August, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, a Statement of Account to 30th June, 1889.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th to 26th August, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1889. [1002]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE Twenty-third Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring dividends.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th instant to 9th proximo, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1889. [1036]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of August current, at 12 O'CLOCK Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1889.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1889. [1021]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTRATION of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th to SATURDAY, the 24th day of August (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1889. [1022]

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—183 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, buyers.
 China Trade Insurance Company—\$81 per share, buyers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$140 per share, buyers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 200 per share.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$385 per share, sellers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$85 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—73 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$41 per share, sellers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—137 per share.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures \$501.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—10 per cent. div., sellers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$83 per share, sellers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$274 per share, sellers.
 Luson Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$106 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$110 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$30 per share.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$16 per share, buyers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$22 per share, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$150 per share, nominal.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.
 Punjoni and Sanghvi Doo Samantani Mining Co.—\$23 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$170 per share, sellers.
 Tongkin Coal Mining Co.—\$550 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. prem., sellers.
 The Fao Poon Planting Co., Limited—\$50 per share, sellers.
 The Songkei Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, buyers.
 Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par, nominal.
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (Old issue)—\$45 per share, buyers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (New issue)—\$13 per share, nominal.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$135 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$7 per share, sellers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$30 per share, buyers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$53 per share, buyers.
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$15 per share, buyers.
 The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.
 The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$7 per share, sellers.
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Shimen Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/01
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/01
 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/01
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/01
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/11
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/11
 ON PARIS.—
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/81
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/90
 ON INDIA, T. T. 22 1/2
 On Demand 22 1/2
 ON SIAM.—
 Bank, T. T. 72
 Private, 30 days' sight 73

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

OLD MALWA, per picul.....\$600
 (Allowance, Tals. 80)
 NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest...\$570
 NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest...\$570
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest...\$570
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest...\$570
 NEW BENARES, (without choice) per chest...\$502
 NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest...\$510
 NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul...\$550
 OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul...\$550
 OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul...\$475

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE INDIAN MAILS.
 The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Wing-sang*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 15th instant, and is expected here on the 21st.
 The steamer *Arratoon Apar*, left Calcutta for this port on the morning of the 16th instant, and is expected here on the 18th proximo.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
 The E. & A. S. Co.'s steamer *Arrile*, left Port Darwin for this port on the 18th instant, and may be expected to arrive on the 27th.

THE CANADIAN MAILS.
 The Canadian Pacific steamer *Alyssina*, with the Canadian mails, from Vancouver, left Yokohama on the 12th instant for Kobe and Hongkong.
 The Canadian Pacific steamer *Batavia*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 9th instant for Yokohama and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Hongkong*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 17th instant, and is expected here on the 23rd.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

19th August, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Force	Direction	State of Sky	Temperature of Air	Temperature of Water	Direction of Current	Force of Current
Whitlock	29.74	75	SE	1	SE	Cloudy	75	75	SE	1
Tokio	29.74	75	SE	1	SE	Cloudy	75	75	SE	1
Sagami	29.74	75	SE	1	SE	Cloudy	75	75	SE	1
Shanghai	29.74	75	SE	1	SE	Cloudy	75	75	SE	1
Amoy	29.74	75	SE	1	SE	Cloudy	75	75	SE	1
Hongkong	29.74	75	SE	1	SE	Cloudy	75	75	SE	1
Haiphong	29.74	75	SE	1	SE	Cloudy	75	75	SE	1
Batavia	29.74	75	SE	1	SE	Cloudy	75	75	SE	1
Manila	29.74	75	SE	1	SE	Cloudy	75	75	SE	1

20th August, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Force	Direction	State of Sky	Temperature of Air	Temperature of Water	Direction of Current	Force of Current
Whitlock	29.80	76	SE	1	SE	Cloudy	76	76	SE	1
Tokio	29.80	76	SE	1	SE	Cloudy	76	76	SE	1
Sagami	29.80	76	SE	1	SE	Cloudy	76	76	SE	1
Shanghai	29.80	76	SE	1	SE	Cloudy	76	76	SE	1
Amoy	29.80	76	SE	1	SE	Cloudy	76	76	SE	1
Hongkong	29.80	76	SE	1	SE	Cloudy	76	76	SE	1
Haiphong	29.80	76	SE	1	SE	Cloudy	76	76	SE	1
Batavia	29.80	76	SE	1	SE	Cloudy	76	76	SE	1
Manila	29.80	76	SE	1	SE	Cloudy	76	76	SE	1

The barometer has fallen owing to a typhoon east of Formosa. The thermometer is at the level of the sea in inches, water and air. The wind is the force of the wind in degrees Fahrenheit. The humidity is the percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. The direction of the wind is the direction of the wind according to the compass. The state of the sky is the state of the sky according to the Beaufort scale. The temperature of the air is the temperature of the air in degrees Fahrenheit. The temperature of the water is the temperature of the water in degrees Fahrenheit. The direction of the current is the direction of the current according to the compass. The force of the current is the force of the current in miles per hour.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(By Mr. Messrs. Geo. Falcous & Co.'s Register.)

To-day.	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Force	Direction	State of Sky	Temperature of Air	Temperature of Water	Direction of Current	Force of Current
20th August	29.74	75	SE	1	SE	Cloudy	75	75	SE	1
21st August	29.74	75	SE	1	SE	Cloudy	75	75	SE	1
22nd August	29.74	75	SE	1	SE	Cloudy	75	75	SE	1
23rd August	29.74	75	SE	1	SE	Cloudy	75	75	SE	1
24th August	29.74	75	SE	1	SE	Cloudy	75	75	SE	1
25th August	29.74	75	SE	1	SE	Cloudy	75	75	SE	1
26th August	29.74	75	SE	1	SE	Cloudy	75	75	SE	1
27th August	29.74	75	SE	1	SE	Cloudy	75	75	SE	1
28th August	29.74	75	SE	1	SE	Cloudy	75	75	SE	1
29th August	29.74	75	SE	1	SE	Cloudy	75	75	SE	1
30th August	29.74	75	SE	1	SE	Cloudy	75	75	SE	1

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

ZAFIRO, British steamer, 675, McCaslin, 19th August, from Manila, 17th August, Coffee, Cigars, etc.—Russell & Co.
 HECTOR, British steamer, 1,389, J. Thompson, 20th August, from Liverpool, and Singapore, 14th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 PEKING, German steamer, 954, G. Heuermann, 20th August, from Shanghai, 17th August, General—Siemens & Co.
 TAIYUAN, British steamer, 1,459, Nelson, 20th August, from Foochow, 18th August, Tea—Butterfield & Swire.
 BENALDER, British steamer, 1,288, W. R. Thomson, 20th August, from Foochow, 18th August, Tea and General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
 MILFIELD, British steamer, for Batavia.
 HECTOR, British steamer, for Amoy.
 GADFAIR, British steamer, for Singapore, etc.
 THIBET, British steamer, for Singapore, etc.

DEPARTURES.

August 19, *Sungkiang*, British steamer, for Swatow, etc.
 August 20, *Ingraban*, German steamer, for Chefoo, etc.
 August 20, *Mongkut*, British str., for Bangkok.
 August 20, *Ghaese*, British steamer, for Foochow, etc.
 August 20, *Nisam*, British steamer, for Nagasaki, etc.
 August 20, *Gontara*, British steamer, for Singapore, etc.
 August 20, *Thibet*, British str., for Singapore, etc.
 August 20, *Rohilla*, British str., for Shanghai.
 August 20, *Fushun*, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Zafiro*, str., from Manila.—Mrs. Pollard and child, Messrs. Ries, Gatzilo, Montanans, 3 Europeans, 24 Manilamen, and 150 Chinese.
 Per *Hector*, str., from Liverpool, etc.—Lieut. Graham, and 200 Chinese.
 Per *Peking*, str., from Shanghai.—Messrs. Williams, Robert, and 21 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Hector* reports that she left Liverpool, and Singapore on the 14th instant. Had light winds and fine weather.
 The British steamship *Benalder* reports that she left Foochow on the 18th instant. Had light south-west winds and fine weather.
 The British steamship *Taiyuan* reports that she left Foochow on the 18th instant. Had light south-west wind and fine clear weather throughout the passage.
 The British steamship *Zafiro* reports that she left Manila on the 17th instant. Had light airs and calm with fine clear weather and long swell from south-west. The American ship *Constanta* arrived at Manila on the 17th, and the British steamer *Poyle* left on the same date for Europe.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE
 For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Namoa*, to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 9 a.m.
 For Amoy and Shanghai.—Per *Hector*, to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 5 p.m.
 For Haiphong.—Per *Mario*, to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 5 p.m.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

ACTIVA, German steamer, 389, Wulff, 6th Aug.—Hollo 2nd August, Ballast.—Wieler & Co.
 AVOCHIE, British steamer, 1,034, Cass, 18th August.—Saigon 14th August, General.—Soy Sing.
 BERNARTY, British steamer, 1,111, Le Bouillier, 11th August.—Kobe 4th August, Coal and General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 CICERO, British steamer, 1,030, George, 19th August.—Saigon 14th August, Rice, etc.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
 DEWYON, British steamer, 1,057, P. H. Loff, 13th August.—Bangkok 8th August, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
 FAME, British steamer, 1,171, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 GALLIC, British steamer, 4,205, W. G. Pearne, 12th August.—San Francisco 20th July, and Yokohama 7th August, Mails and General.—O. & S. S. Co.
 MARIE, German steamer, 701, C. A. Hunder, 18th August.—Haiphong 16th Aug. General.—A. R. Marty.
 MILFIELD, British steamer, 1,409, Chas. Kirby, 6th August.—Cardiff 21st June, Coal.—Borneo Co.
 NAMOA, British steamer, 863, F. D. Goddard, 18th August.—Foochow 15th August, Amoy 16th and Swatow 17th, General.—D. La-prak & Co.

HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

Continued.

PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,011, A. Benson, 18th August.—Bangkok 12th August, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
 PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 TIVERTON, British steamer, 1,743, R. White, head, 15th June.—put back.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ALEXANDER VYATS, British ship, 1,208, J. W. Dunham, 2nd June.—New York 4th Dec. Petroleum.—Order.
 ALICIA, Hawaiian bark, 607, J. Brodhurst, 16th August.—Albany, West Australia, 10th July, Sandanwood.—Order.
 AMPHITRITE, German ship, 1,814, A. Bower, 15th July.—Cardiff 6th March, Coal.—Order.

AUSTRALIA, British bark, 939, Wm. Harris, 11th June.—Manila 3rd May, Ballast.—Order.
 CHARON, American ship, 1,379, D. S. Goodell, 18th June.—San Diego, Cal., 18th April, Ballast.—Russell & Co.
 COMET, German ship, 1,663, R. Kipper, 21st July.—Cardiff 15th March, Coal.—Melchers & Co.

CONQUEROR, American ship, 1,540, A. D. Lother, 17th June.—Anjer 1st June, Ballast.—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.
 ERKONING, Chinese bark, 457, Uptum Examination bulk, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.
 GOLIAH, Siamese bark, 542, Jas. Kent, 16th August.—Bangkok 2nd August, Rose Wood.—Chinese.

GUSTAV OSCAR, German bark, 1,352, M. Lee-mann, 4th July.—Cardiff 25th Feb., Coal.—Melchers & Co.
 HARVEST QUEEN, British ship, 2,020, E. A. Forsyth, 16th August.—New York, Oil, and Singapore 2nd August, Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.

HAYDN BROWN, British bark, 821, C. H. Havener, 21st July.—Hollo 12th July, Ballast and Sandanwood.—Order.
 IRENE, American brig, 467, James W. Yates, 15th July.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 10th May, Coal.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
 JOSEPHUS, American ship, 1,470, T. M. Rogers, 13th June.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 16th April, Coal.—Butterfield & Swire.

MABEL TAYLOR, British ship, 1,298, C. E. Dusha, 2nd June.—Cardiff 6th December, Coal.—Melchers & Co.
 MARTHA DAVIS, American bark, 832, Pendleton, 13th June.—Tijlajap 28th April, Ballast.—Russell & Co.
 NARWHAL, British ship, 1,327, Weston, 4th June.—Kobe 12th May, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

OMEGA, British bark, 480, Brown, 2nd August.—Yokohama 4th June, Ballast.—Order.
 ROBERT S. BERNARD, British bark, 1,200, M. J. C. Andrews, 15th August.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 29th June, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 RICHARD PARSONS, American bark, 1,116, W. F. Thorndike, 7th June.—Newcastle 17th April, Coal.—Wieler & Co.

SEA WITCH, American ship, 1,259, Chas. H. Tebbott, N. Newcastle, N.S.W., May 21st, Coal.—Captain.
 VALKYRIE, British bark, 408, Baikie, 16th August.—Freemantle 13th July, Sandanwood.—Order.
 VELOCITY, British bark, 490, R. Martin, 20th May.—Honolulu 28th March, General.—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.

VIGILANT, American ship, 1,723, Wm. H. Gould, 2nd July.—Amoy 30th June, Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Certificate of 50 Shares in this Company numbered 129/1317, 291/5, 10, 221, 755/6, 2703/2717, 11, 311, 2437/2445, Standing in the Register in the name of Dr. A. S. GOMES, having been LOST, notice is hereby given that a New Certificate for the said 50 Shares will be issued fourteen days hence, and that the original certificate, unless produced within that period, will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

D. GILLIES, Secretary. Hongkong, 6th August, 1889. [991]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN accordance with the Provisions of No. 121 of the Articles of Association the General Agents of this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the Half Year ended 30th June, 1889, on the paid up Capital of the Company.

Dividend Warrants payable at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on the 26th instant, will be issued to Shareholders on the Register on the 24th August.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, 3rd August, 1889. [992]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that 4,000 SHARES (New Issue) of \$10 each in the above Company are offered to the Public by Tender upon the following conditions.

The Company shall not be bound to accept any Tender unless such Tender be more than \$10 per share. All Tenders to be on forms to be obtained from the Company, to be accompanied by Cheque and to be forwarded in accordance with the instructions contained in the said forms on or before the Twenty-first day of August, 1889. The Tenders will be opened on the following day in the presence of two Directors.

If a Tender be not accepted the amount of cheque accompanying such Tender will be returned.

Payments to be made as follows: \$2 per share on tender, \$3 plus the premium, per share on receiving notice of allotment, and the remaining \$5 one month after allotment.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 21st of August inclusive. By Order of the Board, E. W. MAITLAND, Secretary. [997]

A. G. GORDON AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per Share will be payable to those persons who were registered Shareholders on 31st July, 1889.

Warrants are now ready and Shareholders are requested to apply to the Company's Office, No. 9, Praya Central.

A. G. GORDON, General Manager. Hongkong, 19th August, 1889. [1027]

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Abyssinia	Vancouver	August 21st	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Wingsang	Calcutta	August 21st	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Glenfinlas	London	August 22nd	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Ningchow	Liverpool	August 23rd	Arnold, Karberg & Co.
Cyclops	Liverpool	August 24th	Butterfield & Swire.
Airle	Port Darwin	August 27th	Russell & Co.
Arratoon Apar	Calcutta	September 1st	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Ganges	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Aug. 24th, at noon.
London (direct)	Shanghai	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About Sept. 14, noon.
London	Oania	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Aug. 22nd, at 5 a.m.
London, via Suez Canal	Diomed	Butterfield & Swire.	August 24th.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Saghalien	Messageries Maritimes.	Aug. 29th, at noon.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Prussien	Melchers & Co.	Sept. 10th, at 4 p.m.
San Francisco, via Y'hama	City of Peking	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Sept. 18th, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via K.	Gaelic	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Aug. 26th, at 1 p.m.
Yokohama, via Nag., &c.	Devawongse	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Aug. 29th, at noon.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Ancona	Yuen Fat Hong	Aug. 24th, daylight.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Hector	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Aug. 30th, daylight.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Cyclops	Butterfield & Swire.	About Aug. 24th.
Shanghai	Ningpo	Siemens & Co.	Aug. 22nd, at 4 p.m.
Manila, via Amoy	Zafiro	Russell & Co.	Aug. 22nd, at 5 p.m.
Manila	Don Juan	Brandio & Co.	Aug. 22nd, at 5 p.m.
Haiphong	Marie	A. R. Marty	Aug. 22nd, daylight.
Coast Ports	Namoa	Douglas Laprak & Co.	To-morrow, daylight.

Intimations.

J. Blackhead & Co., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVY CONTRACTORS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS No. 11, Praya Central, (Opposite Pender's Wharf).

S O L E A G E N T S

RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION

FOR THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS PRESERVATIVE AGAINST ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.

SAPOLIO. ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S SAPOLIO OR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS.

MAX HAASEN'S FRANKFURT ON M. CONSERVED MEATS.

CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hemmoor.

SWEDISH TAR AND OREGON PINE LUMBER.